COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER. Mr. EDITOR: If a north and south line be drawn, with some reference to the coast line of the state, along the Eastern boundaries of Person, Orange, Chatham, Stanly and Anson, it will distribute our Federal population into two parts very nearly equal. The White population on the West of this line will be shout 280,000;—on the Fast about 280,000. bout 280,000 ;-on the East, about 220,000. Chatham, These calculations are based upon the supposition that emigration has interfered with the growth of our population since 1840 as much as between that date and 1830. It is also taken for granted that the comparative orange, growth of the Western and Eastern portions

of the State continues to be largely in favor

of the former. Before 1836 the part of North Carolina West of this line was represented in our General Assembly by 24 Senators and 50 Commoners; the part East, by 40 Senators and 84 Commoners; one County was divided. By the change effected in our State Constitution some fourteen years since, the numbers have been altered to 20 Senators and 59 Commoners for the first, and 30 Senators and 61 Commoners for the second. Before 1836, each county was entitled to one Senator and two Commoners, and there were besides six Boroughs, entitled to one Commoner each; since that time the members of the Senate have been distributed in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the State : those of the House of Commons according to Federal population. I send you the second a similar statement under the nal territory has been divided into five coun-Federal basis. The effect of an union of the Federal basis in the Senate, with the White basis in the Commons may be seen by a comparison of the two.

Every 10,000	giv sa Senator;	every	4000 4
	Commoner.		
EASTERN.	WHITE POP.	SEN.	Com
Currituck,	4000 3400		1
Camden,	3400 >	1	1
Pasquotank	4600)		1
Perquimons,	4000)		1
Chowan,	2900 >	1	1
Gates,	4400)		1
Hertford,	2800 7	1	1
Northampton,	6000 ₹	1	1
Bertie,	5100		1
Martin,	4450 \$	- 1	1
Washington,	2650		1
Hyde,	4200	1	1
Tyrrell,	3200		1
Beaufort,	8000	1	2
Pitt,	6000 }	-	ĩ
Greene,	3500 \$	1	ī
Craven,	6200 }		1
Jones,	1600 \$	1	1
Carteret,	5200)		1
Onslow,	4500 \$	1	ī
Daplm,	6500 /		Ĩ.
Lenoir,	3700 \$	1	1
Wayne,	7000 2		2
Johnston,	6800 ₹	1	2
Halifax,	5100 2		1
Nash,	5300 ₹	1	i
Edgecombe.	8200	1	1
Warren,	5000)		1
Franklin,	5400 (1	1
Granville,	9000	1	2
Wake,	12,000	1	3
Cumberland,	9500	1	2
Sampson,	8000 }		2
Bladen,	4500 }	1	1
New Hanover,	10,000	1	2 2 2 1 2
Brunswick,	2500)		1
Columbus,	2600 5	1	1
Richmond,	4200		i
Moore,	6700	1	2
Montgomery,	4100 }		1
Robeson,	7500	1	2
Eastern,	220,000	22	53
		56.51 Dil	
WESTERN.	POPULATION.	SEN.	Сом.
Cherokee,	3300 }	1	1
THE SHOP IN	AT WILL		

Bladen,	4500 {	1	~
	10,000		1
New Hanover,	2500)	1	2
Brunswick,	2600		1
Columbus,	4000	1	1
Richmond,	42005		1
Moore,	6790	1	2
Montgomery,	4100 }		1
Robeson,	7500	1	2
Eastern,	220,000	22	53
WESTERN.	POPULATION.		Сом.
Cherokee,	3300 }		1
Macon,	4200	1	i
Haywood,	5000 (0.7	î
Henderson,	4800	1	î
Buncombe,	9000	1	2
Yancey,	5800)		î
Ashe,	7000 {	1	9
Surry,	13600	1	2 3
Wilkes,	11000	-	3
		1	3 4 5
Burke,	13000	1	3
Rutherford,	17500 }	4	4
Lincoln,	22500		5
Iredell,	12200	1	3
Mecklenburg,	12500	1	3
Stokes,	13400	1	3 3 1 2 3
Davidson,	13000	1	3
Davie,	6000	1	1
Rowan,	9000	1	2
Anson,	11000	1	3
Cabarrus,	7000 }		2
Stanly,	4100	1	1 3 3
Chatham,	11000	1	3
Randolph,	11300	i	3
Guilford,	16300	2	4
Reckingham,	9000	ĩ	9
Caswell,	7000	1	4 2 2
Person,	5500		2
Orango	17100	1	ı
Orange,	17100	2	4
Western,		28	67
Every 13,000	giv s a Senator;	Every	5500
	Commoner.		
EASTERN.	FEDR'L POP.	SEN.	Com.
Currituck,			1
Camden,	4000	1	î
Pasquotank,	6900	1,20	î
Perquimons,	6000 {	. 1	î
Chowan,	5200 }	112	i
Gates,	6800 }	1	
Hertford,	5200	2	î
Bertie,	9300 {	1	9
Northampton,	10500	1	1 1 2 2
Martin	63000	•	ĩ

	Stanly,	4100 }	1	1
	Chatham,	11000	1	1 3 3 4 2 2 1 4
	Randolph,	11300	1	3
	Guilford,	16300	2	4
	Reckingham,	9000	1	2
	Caswell,	7000	1	2
	Person,	5500	1	1
	Orange,	17100	2	4
	Western,	280,000	28	67
		riv.s a Senator;		
	Dany 10,000 g	Commoner.	Loury	3000
	EASTERN.	FEDR'L POP.	SEN.	Сом
	Currituck,	5000)		1
	Camden,	4000 }	1	i
	Pasquotank,	6900	120	î
	Perquimons,	6000 {	. 1	î
	Chowan,	5200	1.2	î
	Gates,	6800 }	1	î
	Hertford,	5200 j		ī
	Bertie,	9300 }	1	2
	Northampton,	10500	1	2
	Martin,	6300)		1
	Washington,	3700	1	1
	Tyrrell,	5600		1
	Hyde,	5600 (1	1
	Beaufort,	11000 }		2
	Pitt,	9200	1	1
	Greene,	5500 }	•	1
	Craven,	3 00001	. 1	2
	Jones,	3000 }		1
	Carteret,	6000 {	1	1
	Onslow,	9400 }	57.0	
	Duplin,	6000 {	1	1
	Lenoir,	10500		1
	Wayne,	11800	1	2
	Halifax,	7900)	1	22122222332
	Nash, Johnston,	8800 }	1	1
	Edgecombe,	13000	1	5
	Warren,	11500	i	5
	Franklin,	9000	i	õ
	Granville,	14500	î	3
	Wake,	18000	i	3
	Cumberland,	14000	i	9
	Sampson,	11(00	í	2
	New Hanover,		i	ã
	Bladen,	6800)	•	ĩ
	Brunswick,	3200 >	1	i
5	Columbus,	3700		ī
	Richmond.	6700 /		1
	Rubeson,	9500 (1	2
	Montgomery,	5000 /		1
	Moore,	7600 }	Carrier .	1
	Eastern,	335,000	25	60
	WESTERN.	POPULATION.	SEN.	Com
	Cherokee,	3500	100 PM	1
	Macon,	4700 }	1	1
	Haywood, Henderson,	5200		1
	Buncombe,	5000 }	- 1	1
	Dancymoc,	10000 }		1

I do not claim perfect accuracy for these tables. They are certainly as accurate as I can make them. But never having had any experience in gerrymandering, I shall not warrant them. In forming the senatorial districts I commenced, first at the extreme North East, then at the extreme South West, and connected so many counties lying contiguously, as contained the requisite member of inhabitants. Whenever the surplus population of several districts in connexion warranted it, I credited some deficient district with what was over; and vice versa, when one or more districts failed to reach the required number, I made up what was lacking as soon as opportunity offered by a district containing a proportion larger than necessary; applying the rule given in our amended constitution. I use the old names of the counties two tables to be laid before your readers; in the first of these you will find a statement of give no guess at the respective sizes of the the representation of Eastern and Western new ones. For a like reason, I class Lincoln North Carolina under the White basis; in and Rutherford in one district, as their origi-

> Knowing your sentiments, Mr. Editor, in reference to a change in the basis of representation in North Carolina, I would not trespass on you with my views upon it, did I class of your readers, your columns are open declared in that early day that he had no to both sides of this interesting question. I have been in favor of the freest suffrage ever

In a republic a free citizen is, to my eye, so far superior to every other element of its power, that I cannot conceive of any ap- Carolina. preciable increase of his value or dignity by the addition of a property qualification. When my attention is called to a consideration of the many and various qualities which make up the character and respectability of North Carolina; when I ask myself what labors and whose labors are they which maintain its freedom and happiness; upon whose strong arm is its independence supported: whose virtues are they which have giv en it name and renown abroad; it seems the greatest of absurdities to distribute the representatives of that sovereignty and freedom, the protectors of that happiness and virtue, by the rule of the petty expenses required to put the outer machinery of as the indirect taxes-those for instance of mustering and road working-although quite as necessary, and amounting to a sum much greater than the money tax, are not at all regarded in the apportionment. What else is this than to value a house according to the cost of the scaffold by which it was raised; or to price the products of steam engines in proportion to the water which these require for daily consumption? The sentiment which inclines me to wish for

every white man a vote for State Senators, leads me further to desire for him a vote equal to that of any other man in the State. That one thou sand men in one part of North Carolina shall have as large a representation as five thousand in another is at war with this feeling, and indeed to me no free suffrage at all. It is a state of affairs which no one seeks to justify but by resorting to the no principle that the Senate is to be apportioned with reference to the share of the \$85,000 of taxes paid in money by the several portions of North Carolina; disregarding in this too, the derstood the gentleman from St. Bartholo-\$120,000 of taxes paid as indicated above. I am The argument that no Southern State should

especially in this crisis, appears to me one of the smallest weight! As between the Northern and Southern States this basis is a matter of express and solemn agreement-a solemn contract to which sovereign States are parties. In this State you place there. I, for one, can place my of Virginia; Brown, of Louisiana; Eaton, of especial honor to Gen. Scott, to revive the there can be no parties, and so no contract. The people, here at least, compose one integrant mass. and if they settle the basis of representation upon one principle rather than another, it is as a matter of discretion and not of contract. In the exercise of that discretion it appears to me unreasonable to be influenced by the terms of a contract which proceeded from other considerations. This principle has been asserted in our constitution for only fourteen years of the seventy two which bound our history as a State. Our Southern character was not doubted before its insertion, and will scarcely be when it shall have been blotted out.

Such then in dim perspective is the career which Free Suffrage appears to be fated to run in North Carolina. Not to speak of its incidental effect upon the tenure of judicial office, nothing seems so certain as its utter ruin of the ancient it is now, less than one half of the voters in the East are entitled to a vote in the Senate. No matter then what be the conditions with which it is clogged, the doctrine introduced to the East as Free Suffrage will always command a strong party in that section. That the West will demand these conditions is morally certain. Free Suffrage is by no means as great a boon there as in the East. A much larger proportion of the voters are freeholders. I have been credibly informed that in the Mountain Counties, this vote rises to three fourths. There this agitation has been valued and cherished for the sake of what it presaged. In the language of French ple. politics there was an arriere pensee. The cry sent up by Col. Reid in 1848 was welcomed there as the trumpet which called the great West to victory and to power; and thither after a struggle, longer or shorter, it must eventually lead it. Col. Reid may or may not have so intended. That can make no difference. He has done his part in giving voice and prominence to the idea. Interested persons will not regard his protestations, nor suffer that he shall use what should be of public advantage, entirely for private advancement. I desire to speak with all respect of our lately elected Governor: I understand him to be a gentleman who deserves and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends; but I may not refrain from saying that in bestriding Free Suffrage, however he may at first outstrip his competitors, he runs great danger of being runaway with in the end.—Already he sits loosely, and seems to have dropped his reins. He is understood to protest his op-position to any change in the basis. This will in-fallibly alienate the West. But the West will have the change, and no thanks to him, and wherewith shall he then meet the reproaches of the Easif that has reached the dignity of an excuse. Sorely do I remember that its only effect, when I had my eyes open-or ought to have had them opento what I was doing, was the ministration of half

of his actions signifies nothing. It has been cheap | THE MISSOURI RESTRICTIONwisdom for many generations that every man is responsible for all that he might have provided against; and that Col. Reid ought to have known the probable results of stirring Free Suffage in North Carolina is plain to any one who knows any thing of the proceedings of the Convention of 1835. Speaking of Plous Eneas put me in mind of another scene in Virgil apropos to the present distress. It is that which follows the visit of Juno to the God of the Winds. At her solicitation he pierces with his spear the hollow mountain where his subjects reside. Straightway out they rush in a band, not only to do his bidding but al are now at the beginning of the rumpus and racket.

Already clouds are rising upon the political sky, and thick darkness broods upon the waters; presently we shall have the thunder and the glitter of the lightning, and no long time thereafter the wreck and ruin of the Eastern Democracy:

Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto: Arma virum, tabulaque et Troia gaza per undas. SOMERS.

AUTHOR OF THE NASHVILLE AD-

DRESS. The Charleston Mercury is mistaken in the eeling which it attributes to us towards Mr. R. Barnwell Rhett, the author of the Nashville Address. We have not the slightest disposition to carp at his opinions, nor to censure a gentleman for whom we have entertained ot one personally unkind feeling; but when he is brought up as the model of a politician whose opinions are calculated to strike at the Union, we feel it our duty to look into his patent-papers. Is this ultraist the man who ought to instruct the South? The New Orleans Picavune devotes an article to him for the purpose of proving that he is not a recent proselyte to disunion in consequence of the slavery question, but that as far back as 1833 he was an avowed disunionist.-The following from that paper may cast much light on the stream of his opinions :- Union.

Then Mr. Rhett was against all compromise as a delusion, and the Union as somehing that must perish and ought to perish. In the State convention, called to repeal the nullification ordinance, (February, 1833, though he submitted to the necessity, he did it with extreme ill grace-was for keeping up the military organization of the State in not feel assured that in compliment to a large anticipation of another collision and boldly confidence in the Union. We mention this as a proof that Mr. Rhett's dislike for the since the point was first mooted in the State. Union is an ancient and deep-rooted feeling and that he has in the most excited times failed to get it endorsed by the people of S.

> The particular incident to which you refer has some traits that may make it interes-

> Mr. Rhett (who was then known as R. Barnwell Smith-his name has been since changed) was a member of the convention from the parish of St. Bartho'omew. When the report accompanying the ordinance re-

the Union. He said, "he would rather see the whole State, from Table Rock to Fort State of South Carolina to continue a member of the Union, such as it was then, and had been for the last ten years"-from 1822

The following scene then occurred, as we find it in a report of the proceedings of the General James Hamilton, jr., attempted

o rise, but gave the floor to Colonel Samuel Warren, from St. James Santee, a revolu-

Col. Warren, leaning against the table and supported on his crutches, said he unmew (Mr. R. B. Smith) to ask when he was up, "where was the man in the convention who could place his hand upon his heart, drop the principle involved in the Federal Basis, and say that he was attached to this U-

Mr Smith. Ardently attached.

Mr. Warren. I don't care what word hand upon my heart, (suiting the action to the word.) and can say that I am ardently attached to this Union. I fought for it, and bled for it, (and he looked unconsciously downwards to the remnant of his dismembered limb.) and will do it again, whenever

my services are required. The whole scene was one of deep and touching interest.

Mr. Smith's motion to strike out the declaration of attachment to the Union was defeated by a large majority in a convention of the nullifiers! Will he have more not. There is, we hope, enough of the Taylor, of Indiana. spirit of this revolutionary patriot left to make strong holds of political power in the East. As even South Carolina hesitate long before she agrees with Mr. Smith (Rhett) that the Union is a failure, and disunion a right and a

> Upon Congress much, if not all depends. worse-and the dissolutionists, open or concealed, will be awed into silence at least, by

WOMAN'S PATIENCE. tern Democracy; shall he say that he did not go over his children? How could he have hibition of slavery in the State of Missouri. to do it? Times have altered since my boyhood stood all this, and, in addition to all other The closeness of the vote may be further to what I was doing, was the ministration of half a dozen extra cuts. Imagine Warren and Franklin, Nash and Halifax, Onslow and Duplin, Wayne and Johnston, hereafter in the days of the White basis, pointing Govzanoa Rain to the 4000 majority which they gave him, and then asking with deep emotion what he and Free Suffrage have done with four of their Commoners? Think ye that he could give any very satisfactory account of their whereabouts. His answer would countries be that so frequently size and instead of sayriven by the points Kurse of Lot." we should say the restriction, voted against inserting the latter occasion, says the gentleman to whom his tender offspring and a worthless companion, to be abused and blamed? Job endured his biles and losses very well for a short time, but they did not endure long enough to test the length of his patience. Woman tests her patience by a whole life of trials, and shared one with four of their Senators and four of their Commoners? Think ye that he could give any very satisfactory account of their whereabouts. His answer would countries be that so frequently of the opinion that woman has more patience of Joh." we should say the restriction, voted against inserting the latter occasion, says the gentleman to whom his tender offspring and a worthless companion, to be abused and blamed? Job endured his bles and losses very well for a short time, but they did not endure long enough to test the admission of slavery into the State, was only one, excluding the Speaker, Mr. Clay, who was not entitled to vote.

After the restriction was expunged, the American confederation, he said in eloless of Congress, restriction upon the admission of slavery into the State, was only one, excluding the Speaker, Mr. Clay, who was not entitled to vote.

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After the rest any very satisfactory account of their whereabouts. His answer would goubless be that so frequently given by the pious Ænems, obstupped, of the faces bus bases of the Col. Reid did not intend the result

VOTE OF 1850. States Senate repeated references were made to the sectional character of the vote in Congress on the adoption of the Missouri compromise in 1830. Senators on both sides quoted from memory and made great mistakes; none of them appear to have looked with any attention into that part of the history of the transaction. We have had the curiosity to hunt up the list of yeas and nays so to gratify many private ends of their own. We on the critical divisions, and think our rea-

The controversy, it will be remembered. State of Missouri into the Union, but on the preliminary bill, authorizing the inhabitants of the territory to form a constitution and State Government. To that bill an amendthe new State, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have of the North-western ordinance of 1787 .-The chief champions of the restriction were debate which convulsed the whole country, and a multitude of amendments and propothe question by removing all restriction from and confusion. the Missouri bill-relinquishing all attempts to restrict States, and dividing the territories be spared to preside over the military deof the United States at 36 30, prohibiting the partment of our great Republic, but in all the territories south of that line were then active service. His field-days are over: his de facto slaveholding, and declining to leg- laurels are won. Enduring renown awaits islate was equivalent to an agreement that him after death; but let him, while yet livslavery should not be disturbed there.

that an amendment which was so ingeniously | they bring it to a speedy termination. worded as to save the point of pride with The honorary grade of Lieutenant-General both parties, and leave the details of the to which it is proposed to raise Gen Scott. question to the Judiciary.

1820 was, as we have ssated, passed in the Congress in 1799. In fact Washington has House, and sent to the Senate. In that bo- been the only person in our entire history dy the successful effort was then made to who ever received the appointment of Lieufree Missouri entirely from restriction, and tenant-General, and he only occupied the ofto adopt the line of division of 36 30 for the fice for a short time, in the quasi war against

-moved to strike out the whole proviso re- tion which he had held during the Revoluquiring the State to interdict slavery. It tionary war. This latter dignity is two grades

Hunter, of Rhode Island; Lanman, of Connecti- of Field Marshall, which has never existed in cut; Thomas and Edwards, of libnois; Barbour, our sevice. It is proposed now as a mark of Tennessee; Elliot, of Georgia; Gilliard, of South Carolina; Horsey, of Delaware; Johnson, of Kentucky; Johnson, of Louisiana; King of Alabama; Lloyd, of Maryland; Logan, of Kentticky; Leake, of Mississippi; Macon, of North Carolina; Pinkney, of Maryland; Pleasants, of Virginia; Smith, of South Carolina; Stokes, of North Carolina: Van Dyke, of Delaware; Walker, of Ala- lant actions or meritorious conduct, and the bama; Walker, of Georgia; Williams, of Mississippi; Williams, of Tennessee.

NAYS-Messrs. Burrill, of Rhode Island; Morrill, of New Hampshire; Otis and Mellen, of Massachusetts: Dana, of Connecticut: King and Santord, New York; Dickerson and Wilson, of New Jersey : Lowne and Roberts, of Pennsylva- Scott have it; and if it require special legissuccess now? We trust not-we believe | nia; Ruggles and Trimble, of Ohio; Noble and ABSENT-Tichenor and Palmer, of Vermont.

It will be seen that this was a sectional vote. with the exception that five Senators from free States voted for striking out the restriction. They were Parrott, of New Hampshire; Lanman, of Connecticut: Hunter, of Rhode Island; the two Illinois Senators, Thomas and Edwards. The Let them give us such a settlement of these Union then consisted of twenty-two States, and difficulties as moderate and Union-loving men they were equally divided into slaveholding and can approve—Clay's bill or some other not non-slaveholding States.

After striking out the restriction in the Senate, the compromise proviso, as to the the loud, deep, and almost universal ap- territories, was adopted without division, and proval of the masses of the Southern peo- the bill was returned to the House for con-

On the same day the House considered How strange that the patience of Job should | The first, striking out the restriction on Misbe considered so remarkable, when there are souri, was concurred in by a very close vote so many mothers in this world, whose pa- -yeas 90, nays 87-majority 3. We have tience equals, if it does not exceed his .- no room for a full list of the year and nays. What would Job have done had he been The point of interest is the sectional characcompelled to sit in the house and sew, and ter of the vote, and the names of the parties knit, and nurse the children, and see that who decided the question by voting with the hundreds of things were attended to during | South. The whole number of representatives the day, and hear children cry, and fret, from the southern States voted for concurrence and complain? Or how would be have with fourteen members from non-slaveholstood it if, like some poor women, he had ding State. These were Mason, Hill, Shaw as to usurp my name and to prostitute it before been obliged to raise a family of ten or twelve and Holmes of Massachusetts; Foote and the world by such a vile imposture. children, without help, spending months, Stevens, of Connecticut; Eddy, of Rhode years—all the prime of life—in washing, Island: Bloomfield, Kinsey and Smith, of scouring, scrubbing, mending, cooking, nur- New-Jersey; Meigs and Storrs, of New-York; sing children, fastened to the house and off- Baldwin and Fullerton, of Pennsylvania.spring, from morning till night, from night till With these exceptions every vote from a free morning, sick or well, storm or sunshine his State was cast against concurring, of which nights often rendered miserable by watching the effect would have been to retain the pro-

(a majority) voted with the North to impose the territorial restriction north of 36 30 .-In the late great debate in the United Only five Northern members voted in the negative .- N. O. Pic.

GENERAL SCOTT. The proposition introduced into Congress, to give the gallant Scorr the brevet rank of the New York Courier. The press throughout the country, we doubt not, will join us in "seconding the motion:" A proposition was a few days since intro-

duced into the Senate, to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General by brevet upon Major-General Scott, as a reward for his great mildid not arise on the question of admitting the itary services in the war with Mexico. We are sure that such a testimonial of gratitude and esteem would meet the almost universal approbation of the American people. Of all the illustrious generals our country has proment was moved in the House of Repre- duced, it is doubtful whether one has united sentatives, in the nature of a mandate to the so much military science as Winfield Scott. new State, that it should in its constitution Of all the great achievements our arms have "ordain and establish that there should be performed, it is certain that none is more neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in brilliant than the conquest of the Mexican capital. The powerful conception, the sure calculation, the steady judgment, the fearheen duly convicted; which are the terms less daring, and the unshaken fortitude displayed by the commanding officer from the disembarkment of his little handful of men Mr. John W. Taylor, of New York, and Mr. till his occupation of the halls of the Monte-John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, in the House zumas, struck the civilized world with asof Representatives, and Mr. Rufus King of tonishment and with admiration. Modern New York, in the Senate. After a stormy history can scarcely present such another exploit as this complete humiliation of a nation of eight millions by an army of less than sitions which failed, the House of Represent twelve thousand men. Leading journals in tatives passed the proposed restriction, and Europe, who were familiar with the great sent the bill containing it to the Senate. deeds of their own boasted chieftains, persis- that city. Besides four different stands which The Senate had discussed the same question ted in mocking at the expedition against the contemporaneously, and there too, numerous city of Mexico as the very acme of foolattempts at compromise had been tried una- hairdness, until its triumphant accomplishvailingly. Among them was one to settle ment overwhelmed them with amazement

existence of slavery north of the line. All probability he will never again be called into ing, receive some testimonial proportionate This, though it failed several times, is what to the services he has rendered his country. afterwards passed, and is now known as the Let another proof be given that Republics Missouri compromise. The author of the are not ungrateful. Other nations vie with proposition was Jesse B. Thomas, a Senator each other in conferring pre-eminent honor from the State of Illinois. Mr. Clay is gen- upon their military heroes; because they erally reputed to be the author, and it is dif- are their champions in the day of danger. ficult to alter that impression in the popular and their deeds shed a lustre over the namind But Mr. Clay has repeatedly disclaim- tional flag which time will never dim. The ed it, and assigned it to the true source .- magnificent palace of Louis XIV., at Versail-Mr. Clay supported it most strongly by his les-with its innumerable works of art, dedinfluence and oratory in the lower House, icated to the great men of France-is but a but it failed there, and first succeed d in the vast mausoleum of military glory. Of all Senate. Mr. C'ay's powers of leadership in the splendid statues and monuments that dethe work of pacification were most conspic- corate the interior of St. Paul's, at London, read in convention, it contained an avowal which at that time threatened very danger- too, have our great chieftains: greater, none. of "ardent attachment to the Union." Mr. ous consequences. Missouri presented herOne of them we shortly since raised to our
Denmark and Prussia broke out, and we lament
On Monday, William H. High, the newly elec-Smith (Rhett) rose in great excitement, and self to Congress with a constitution which highest honor; and have just laid in the tord that he was among the first to fall in that moved to have the phrase stricken out as directed the State Legislature to pass laws grave, amid a nation's tears. The people war in the summer of 1844. He was an accomuntrue" as respected him and his constitu- excluding free negroes and mulattoes from are not yet done paying funeral tributes to plished gentleman and soldier. Of very observing ents. He denied that they had, or had any the State. There was an attempt to keep his memory. They will now regard those and studious habits, he constantly took topogra- an efficient Officer. reason to have, an "ardent attachment" to her out of the Union, unless she altered this who are left with yet fonder veneration; and phical and other notes of the country through part of the constitution; which the free State | will encircle their brows with vet greener members construed as an interference with laurels. Our national spirit and policy is Moultrie, one military camp, than for the the rights of citizenship under the constitu- peace; and Peace herself bids us to honor tion. It was on this distracting question that these men as herown best servants. By their Mr. Clay obtained the appointment of his mighty name they hinder war from coming: compromise committee, and reported from and, should it come, by their mighty prowess

has at the present time no existence. Both The restrictive amendment to the bill of the office and the title were abolished by the French Directory, being soon promoted Mr. Barbour, of Virginia-March 2d, 1820 to the rank of "ful! General"-the same posiwas carried--yeas 27, nays 15, as follows. beyond that of Major General now vested in YEAS-Messrs. Parrott, of New Hampshire: Gen. Scott, and is second only to the rank grade of Lieutenant-General, so far at least as it pertains to his honorary character. By the law of 1812 the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to confer brevet commissions on such officers of the army as shall distinguish themselves by galpresent Major-General having attained the highest military rank known, is precluded from brevet honors, such as hundreds of his iunior officers are frequently receiving. If there is any dignity in a brevet, let General lation, why so much the better, for it will be a more signal token of admiration and gra-

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

Shortly after Kossuth reached Widin, in Turkey, there appeared in the public papers, both of England and this country, a document purporting to be a farewell proclamation of the fugitive Governor to his countrymen. It contained the singular declaration, that "his principles had not been those of Washington, nor his conduct of Tell;" and an American gentleman now at Constantinople, assuming the proclamation to be an authentic paper, wrote to M. Kossuth, askthese amendments and adopted them both. ation of the original of the sentence above to the decision of the people. Southern The first, striking out the restriction on Misquoted. The following is an extract of the views prevailed. The Wilmot Proviso was answer received:

"KUTAHYA, 14th June 1850. " " I beg leave to state, with all modesty, how very disagreeable it is to me to see that is attributed to me. No, my Dear Sir, I am proud

"I declare upon honor that I had no part in it. and no knowledge of the whole proclamation; and that it is totally supposititious, false and apocry-

" I not only authorize you, sir, but pray you, to make publicly known this my declaration through the periodical press of America, in the manner you shall judge most convenient. "L. Kossuth." Signed,

While there is no doubt of Kossuth's partroubles, the coarseness and even violence of a judged by the fact that there were eight tiality for the republican principles, he is no less California be dismembered, and Congress drunken companion. How could be have absentees, of whom five were estimated to less devotedly attached to his country. On undertake to establish slavery south of the felt, after wearing out his very existence for be against concurring and three for it The a late occasion, says the gentleman towhom proposed division line.—Balt. Clip.

ing "the patience of Job," we should say the restriction, voted against inserting the to receive the greatest honor of this world, "the patience of woman." compromise proviso. Forty Southern men that of being President of the U. States."

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.] BARON VON CRONE AND THE COMPLI MENT TO GEN. SCOTT BY THE KING

OF PRUSSIA. Recurring to the enlightened conduct of the King of Prussia, in seeking to build up a navy with the councils of officers of our navy, the writer was reminded of a similar compliment paid by the same monarch to our army in Mexico, and espec-Lieut. General, is thus happily advocated by ially to Gen. Scott. The facts are not generally known, and therefore this statement may possess interest for many of our readers, and it will also give an opportunity to do justice to the memory of a gallant officer of a foreign army, who has since fallen in battle in the Danish and Prussian

> In the Spring of 1847, after the battle of Cerro Gordo had extended the name and fame of General Scott to the continent of Europe, a young officer of the Prussian army, Baron Von Grone, sought leave of absence, in order to join, if possible, the army of General Scott, wishing to accompany him over the route of Cortes to the city of Mexico. The king of Prussia despatched him accordingly, and he took letters to our Secretary of State (which were sent by the latter to General Scott in Mexico.) asking permission for him to accompany our army, the king wishing him "to study the art of war under that great captain, General Scott.

It must be remembered that up to that date profound peace had for a long period reigned in Europe, and it was before the Hungarian campaigns gave ample opportunity to those who might defire it, to witness operations in the field.

Vera Cruz in time to join General Scott in his march from Puebla to the valley of Mexico. He accompanied Major Lally's command, which left Vera Cruz 7th August—the same date that Scott's their ire. For the present, we can only lough a army marched from Puebla. He served in the their impotent railings. staff of Lally, who encountered the guerilleras every step of his progress to Jalapa, keeping him fourteen days on the march of seventy miles to to the way-laying partizan sharp-shooters at all hours of the day and night, and from behind every thicket and stone fence. Throughout the march, Baron Von Grone "distinguished himself by his of the vote in nearly all the Counties is official, as gallantry, scouting in advance on various occa-We trust that General Scott will long sions," to quote the language of the official report of the commander of the expedition. At the Na-tional Bridge he was wounded in the leg, but not severely. The circumstances under which he was wounded may be worth recounting. While riding up the hill in front of the bridge, conveying information to the commanding officer, he was subject to a fire of escopetas from the castle on the of a Whig Senator in Congress, in place of Colon. left, and was observed by one of our officers to el Benton. turn round to the castle and face it for some time. On being asked afterwards what was his object in this singular movement, he replied that "he saw but by what majority, is unknown. he must be wounded and he wanted to take it in his front."

The command was detained on the route for weeks and months. He was with Gen. Lane at Huamantla and Atlisco, and did not reach the city of Mexico until November. On presenting his letters from both Governments to Gen. Scott, that officer treated him with kindness, and asked him to join his staff, as volunteer aid-de camp. But as active operations were over he remained but a short time in Mexico. The staff of General Scott paid him every attention-and the writer heard the Second. The Loco Foco State ticket iselechim subsequently say, that he derived great grati- ted. uous in the next Congress, on another con- there are not more than four or five that do fication from his visit to the army, especially from pealing the ordinance of nulification was troversy, arising out of the Misseuri case, not commemorate military greatness. We, his observation of the drill and practice of the

which be travelled. He spoke of the gratification he might give the distinguished Baron Humboldt on his return, by conversation concerning the scenes of his early travels.

CHANGE OF POSITION.

Many of the Southern politicians have recently changed their positions. Not many months have passed since the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun and the whole South was, that Congress should not interfere with the question f slavery in the territories. The North had claimed the right to append the Wilmot proviso to any bill to establish a territorial government; and it was against this claim that the South contended. All that was asked was, that the people of the territories should be left free to act as they pleased on the subect of slavery. This was the Southern platform, and the justice of the position assumed was acknowledged by all but the ultra aboli- tisement, to give a Concert in this City, on Wedtionists. What is now the ground taken by nesday evening, assisted by his associate Mr. Mitcertain Southern members of Congress?-Are they content to let the people of the territories act for themselves? No. Nothing will now satisfy them but the division of California by the Missouri line, and an act of Congress guaranteeing slavery South of that line. It was usurpation of power to restrict be heard to be appreciated. Mr. B. manages his slavery by the Wilmot proviso, and the non- strange instrument with a dexterity and ease that ntervention of Congress on the subject of slavery was demanded by the South. Now these same politicians call for the interference of Congress to enable them to establish slavery in a territory, the people of which have already repudiated it: and threats are made, that if they be not gratified, they will secede from the Union, and raise the standard of civil war. Nothing can be gained by and a rare musical sight. this change of position; for the admission of the right of Congress to regulate slavery, would be fatal to the interests of the South. Unless Southern gentlemen act consistently, and plant themselves upon the guarantees of the Constitution, they will play a losing game.

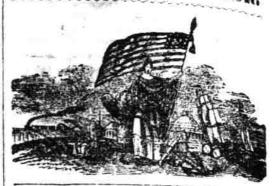
We have heard much of the outrages either perpetrated or anticipated by the action of Congress on the Southern States; but confess our inability to discover in what they consist. When it was originally proposed to give umns as we may be able to spare, is open to all California a territorial government, the great | Communications upon the subject, so that they obstacle was, the attempt to attach the Wil- are accompanied by a responsible name, and free mot Proviso. The South would not admit from improper personalities. In this spirit of acthat appendage, but was willing that the ading him the favor of a translation or explan- mission or rejection of slavery should be left abandoned, and the territory was left without a civil government. It was accessible to emigrants from all sections of the Union, and or opinions than those expressed under the Edithousands resorted thither from North and torial head. It is by no means an uncommon the farewell proclamation you please to allude to, South, attracted by the desire of acquiring thing for an Editor to be called upon to give curgold. The increase of population produced not of my faculties; but, notwithstanding, I would feel ashamed should I have written anything in it was created by the representatives of the conceive how any one could have been so base people. In this proceeding there was nothing offensive either to the North or Southand had the constitution adopted been silent on the subject of slavery, no complaint would have been uttered by the South. But it prohibited the introduction of slaves, and this act is called injustice to the South; although in fact, it was voted for by every southern member of the California Convention, and was in accordance with the principle laid down by Mr. Calhoun, and other southern statesmen. Now disunion is proclaimed un-

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, August 9th. A despatch from St. Louis says the Whigs have no doubt elected four members of Congress, and that the Legislature will stand about 65 Whigs, 30 Benton men, and the balance anti-Benton.

Sr. Louis, August 9.
The returns continue to come in slowly, but are still favorable to the Whigs. Gilchrist Porter, (Whig) is undoubtedly elected to Congress from the Second District.

RALBIGH REGISTER



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brother

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday, August 21, 1850.

The Editor of this Paper, after a necessary absence of a week, has returned to his post. number of Communications and business letten on hand, shall be immediately attended to

By the next issue of the Register, when we shall have regulated the partial confusion inh which our Office has been thrown, during our Unfortunately, Baron Von Grone did not reach absence, we shall have something to say to those generous and fair-dealing co-temporaries who have recently made us the object of so much of

STATE ELECTIONS

NORTH CAROLINA.—It will be seen by the Table which we publish, to-day, in a corrected form, that Mr. Reid's majority will deviate but few votes. either way, from three thousand. The statement copied from the returns rendered to the Secretary

Missouri .- Returns from Missouri are in, fully sufficient to ensure the election of four of the fire Whig members of Congress, and of a majority in the Legislature, which will ensure the election KENTUCKY .- Kentucky is Whig as usual

Indiana. - In Indiana, as far as heard from 15

Whigs and 23 Loco Focos are elected to the Senate including those that held over. Twelve not ver ascertained. House 28 Whigs, and 31 Loco Foces. Both Houses will be as they were last year. Iowa.-In Iowa, George G. Wright, White,

has been elected member of Congress from the 1st District, and Lincoln Clark, Loco Foco, from

COUNTY COURT.

This Tribunal is in session the present week. ted Sheriff, took the oath and assumed the dutes of his Office. Mr. High, we doubt not, will make

Mr. ROGERS, the late incumbent, retires with much credit as an able and zealous public servant, That he has performed the responsible duties of his Office with promptness and fidelity, is the universal sentiment, we believe, of all who have watched his official conduct.

no- The "Standard" mentions it as a "remarkable fact" that certain "old and consistent politicians" are members of the ensuing Legislature. Among the number enumerated is the name of -Gen. Saunders! "An ounce of civet, good Apothecary."

A MUSICAL CURIOSITY.

We enjoyed, by invitation, a few days since, the rare pleasure of hearing and witnessing the performances of Mr. BUTTERWORTH, (who proposes, it will be seen, by reference to his Adver-LAR, a fine Vocalist,) on the FRANKLONIAN-A most singular and unique instrument, certainly, but susceptible, nevertheless, of a compass, and, at the same time, a sweet and delicate softness of tone, that are hardly describable, and need only bespeak, independently of his great reputation as a Pianiste, the highest cultivation of musical genius and the most enthusiastic devotion to his calling.

We commend the Entertainment of these Gentlemen to the patronage of our citizens. They may rely, we think, upon a rare musical trut,

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The public mind in North Carolina is destined to be agitated, at no distant day, by the discussion of several grave questions of Constitutional Reform, which have already foreshadowed, and are now clearly developing, themselves. At the proper time, we shall mingle in these discussions. la the meantime, however, such portion of our colcommodation, alone, we give place, to-day, to the Communication over the signature of "Somers."

With respect to these matters of Reform, however, and all other matters, indeed, we are, of course, in no way responsible for any other views rency to sentiments very different from his own.

SMALL POX IN FAYETTEVILLE. - We learn from the Fayetteville papers, that a case of Small Pos occurerd in that town, last week. The authorties have taken the necessary precautions to guard against its spreading.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION. The intelligent correspondent of the Ballimor !

Patriot, " Potomac," in speaking of the probable action of Congress in regard to the settlement of the vexed que stion of slavery, says, "there are evilminded men from the North and South, who wish to keep the slavery question open and prolong ago tation, for no good. They may, by their joint ac tion, defeat the passage of the territorial bills and the admission of California into the Union. The Southern members of the House will hold out a gainst the admission of California, with her present limits, to the very last, and, as an off-set, the Northern members will hold out to the very last against giving New Mexico and Utah territorial governments without the Wilmot attachment.-There must yet be a compromise, a concession on the part of the North and of the South, or there will be nothing done."